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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII.—NO. 45. WEEKLY EDITION. SEPTEMBER 18, 1875.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, 75 Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 2 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 15 cents; subscription, by mail (per year), $10 00, postage free paid.

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☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $1 75 in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25; postage paid; reference given to the editor and publisher. The money must always accompany the Order, and if in bank notes care should be taken to select from par.

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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 9, 1875.

The Mississippi Problem.

Governor Ames' telegraphic appeal to the President for aid is being carefully considered by the Attorney General. The President instructed the Adjutant General of the army to direct the Commanding General of the Department of the South to furnish the necessary assistance to the Governor of Mississippi to enable him to maintain order and preserve life, in case the so-called insurrection in that State should become too formidable for the State authorities to control or suppress. The President also directed the Adjutant General of the army, before telegraphing instructions to the Commanding General of the Department of the South, to submit them to the Attorney General, to see if they were entirely legal. Upon the reception of these instructions, the Adjutant General this morning had a conference with the Attorney General. Judge Pierrepont decided that it would not be legal to direct steps to be taken by the military forces in advance of the issuance of a proclamation commanding the alleged riotous persons to disperse. The question of the issuance of such a proclamation is now under advisement by the State Department. Army officers, and in fact other officials, criticise the course of Governor Ames in calling for the military. They say that Governor Ames has not exhausted his own resources, has made no effort to use the forces of the State to intimidate the alleged insurgents. On the other hand, it is contended that the daily shooting down of citizens in cold blood and the driving out of the State authorities from certain counties by the insurgents, is too grave a state of affairs to trifle with by the farcical use of the demoralized State officials. Attorney General Pierrepont is directed by the President to consult with Secretary Fish. Secretary Fish is not in town. This morning, however, Judge Pierrepont telegraphed to Secretary Fish, at his country seat on the Hudson, to know where he could meet him. Of course he will take no definite action until he has consulted with Mr. Fish,

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 12, 1875.

Ohio Political Probabilities.

Secretary Bristow, in conversation upon the prospects of Governor Allen, of Ohio, for re-elect on, expresses great confidence that the people of that State will vote for honest money and that, without regard to the issue raised about the school taxes, Allen will be defeated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 9, 1875.

THE MISSISSIPPI DIFFICULTY—QUESTION OF FEDERAL INTERFERENCE DISCUSSED.

President Grant has sent a telegram to Adjutant General Townsend directing him to instruct the officer commanding the troops in Mississippi to give Governor Ames such aid as may be necessary to obtain order and protect life in that State, if the insurrection is too formidable to be suppressed with the means at the Governor's command. Before sending such on order to the commanding officer, however, the President directed the Adjutant General to consult with Attorney General Pierrepont as to the legality of such contemplated military proceedings. Accordingly these gentlemen had a consultation at noon to-day. Action on the President's telegram will be deferred until it shall be decided whether a proclamation shall be issued and all resistants in the insurgents, the President having requested the Secretary of State and Attorney General to consider whether such proclamation is necessary. The Attorney General is making arrangements by telegraph for a conference with Secretary Fish, who is absent. It is definitely known that no action will be taken by the Administration until after the issuance of a proclamation and the reception of information of the disregard of its requirements. The available troops in the vicinity are two companies of the Sixteenth Infantry at Jackson, two of the Thirteenth Infantry at Vicksburg, five of the Third and four of the Thirteenth at Baton Rouge, and four of the Thirteenth at Baton Rouge. Official telegrams will probably be sent to Governor Ames to-day, asking whether it is not possible that he can, by his own, preserving the public peace by calling upon law-abiding citizens, so as to avoid the necessity of resorting to the Federal forces to suppress the disturbance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 11, 1875.

CUSTOMS AND INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from customs to-day were $413,630 83; for the month $583,653 61; for the fiscal year, $34,753,672 02. Internal revenue receipts to-day $837,718 18; for the month, $3,698,558 34; for the year, $22,599,529 96.

OTHER STATISTICS FROM THE TREASURY.

Bonds held by the Treasury as security for national bank circulation, $373,382,862, and for deposits of public moneys, $18,792,209; national bank notes received for redemption during the week, $2,957,484.

MISSISSIPPI MATTERS—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOVERNOR AMES AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL—DECISION OF THE PRESIDENT AWAITED.

The Attorney General telegraphed on the tenth, in response to a dispatch from Governor Ames asking for federal interference, the following:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, }
WASHINGTON, September 10. }

To Governor Ames, Jackson, Mississippi:

United States forces have been put in readiness. No orders have yet been given for them to move, and no proclamation has issued. Everything is ready. Is there such an insurrection against the State Government that cannot be put down by the State military forces, aided by all powers of the State enlisted and the aid of the true citizens?

[Signed] EDWARDS PIERPONT,
Attorney General.

This was telegraphed early on the morning of the 10th, but no response was received from any source until yesterday, when a telegram was received by the Attorney General from ex-Senator Pease, now Postmaster at Jackson, saying that the citizens had subsided. A civil force composed of good citizens of all political parties and of sufficient force to protect life and property, can be had in any county in the State. No effort has yet been made by the State authorities in this direction. Until all legal means have been exhausted, I am of opinion that Federal interference is unwise and impolitic and will only tend to aggravate the evils."

Senator Alcorn, of Mississippi, was present when this telegram was received by the Attorney General and confirmed its statements.

The Attorney General, on the eleventh telegraphed again to Governor Ames, as follows: "In my dispatch of yesterday morning, in which I mentioned that troops were held in readiness, I stated without the solicitation of the insurrection was sun against the State authorities that the State Government and the aid of loyal citizens could not put it down. I have no reply to this."

No response came until between eleven and twelve o'clock last night, when the Governor sent to the Attorney General a very long telegram giving an explanation that it was a question of race and he still thought there was a necessity for troops. The Attorney General has made a full response sending by telegram the communications by special messenger to the President to-day, and expects further suggestions from him, the President, to-morrow.

DROPPINGS FROM ERIE.

What is Said of the Candidates and Platform—Wallace Below Par.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ERIE, PA., September 10, 1875.

Judging from conversations among delegates after the adjournment this morning, the action of the Democratic State Convention has not given entire satisfaction, either as to ticket or platform. Pershing seems to be popular enough, but Wallace is looked upon by many as "an old fraud." Philadelphians say that his past record is anything but good, and that no weaker candidate could have been selected. The Eastern men are down on the inflation part of the platform, and say it will hurt the party more in their section than will be compensated for by gains in the West.

Wallace is looked upon as, politically, a dead man. He was defeated at all points in the Convention, having lost both Ross and Hayford. Randall and Speer worked matters very shrewdly, the latter doing the work in the Convention and the former giving direction from behind the scenes. The Senator is accused of having used money to secure the nomination of Ross, but with what truth deponent knoweth not. Wallace, the leaders say, is a Senator without a constituency, a politician without a party. His friends are despondent to-day, while his opponents are correspondingly jubilant. Ross, the latter say, will never be heard of in politics again.

There is not an over-powering amount of enthusiasm over the results accomplished here among a very respectable number of the leaders. It was openly and boldly predicted by some of them in your correspondent's hearing that Pershing will be defeated.

Hendrick B. Wright, the presiding officer, seems to have finished his career as a politician by his action in attempting to force an adjournment last night. Alderman McMullen's course in the matter is almost universally sustained, although he did get up and shake his fist under the nose of the gentleman from Luzerne.

The feeling among Republicans here is good, and Erie county may be counted upon for an old-fashioned majority for Hartranft and Rawle.

Democratic State Convention.

Cyrus L. Pershing Nominated for Governor on the Eleventh Ballot.

V. E. Piolette, of Bradford County, for State Treasurer.

HARD MONEY MEN DECISIVELY BEATEN.

A Volume of Currency Called for "Equal to the Wants of Trade."

Financial Plank Discussed in the Convention in Loud Tones.

Rowdyism Rampant After Midnight—McMullen, of Philadelphia, Makes It Lively for the Chairman.

List of State Central Committee Appointed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ERIE, PA., September 9, 1875.

COOLING DOWN ON THE LAKE.

The Democratic Convention reassembled at a quarter past eleven this morning, after an excursion on the bay and lake, tendered by the Board of Trade. The first thing done was to pass a resolution of thanks for the courtesies and hospitalities extended by the citizens of the place.

The motion pending at the adjournment last night, to proceed with nominations for Governor, was taken up.

FILIBUSTERING FOR DELAY.

Mr. Speer, of Huntingdon, requested an adjournment for an hour in order to give the Committee on Resolutions time to complete its work and bring in a report which would harmonize the different elements of the Convention.

A very spirited debate ensued and much filibustering was indulged in, Mr. Speer leading in different expedients to procure the delay desired. He worked things with much shrewdness and finally made his point, the Convention taking a recess till three P. M.

THE PLATFORM MAKERS.

As telegraphed you last night, the Committee on Resolutions came to an agreement, after midnight, on the much-vexed currency question, the resolution you published having been adopted by a vote of 23 to 24. The leaders of the minority drew up a minority report favoring the Ohio resolutions on this subject, and it soon became evident that if something could not be done to harmonize matters, there would be a bad split in the party. Consequently it was kept up until the meeting of the Convention, and finally the minority of the Committee on Resolutions gained the victory, and the Ohio resolutions on finance were adopted.

When the Convention met, at three o'clock, the resolutions were read by Mr. Hagans, of Schuylkill, and received with great applause.

THE PLATFORM ITSELF.

Resolved, That we hereby declare our unfaltering devotion to the fundamental principles of Democratic government as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson in his first inaugural address, to wit: Equal and exact justice to all men of whatsoever state or persuasion, religious or political: the support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the civil or the military authority, economy in the public expenses that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our just debts and the preservation of the public faith; freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of person under the protection of the great writ of *habeas corpus* and trial by juries impartially selected.

Second—That the wide spread depression and suffering which affect every business interest in the country, is capable of being touched by legislation, show beyond a doubt the ignorance, inefficiency and wickedness of the leaders of the party that has ruled the State and Nation for a period of years, and calls for their immediate and permanent removal from the places which they have so long dishonored and disgraced.

Third—That the undue multiplication of public officers, and the inordinate increase of the salaries and emoluments of office, are among the evils which Radical misrule has forced upon the country; and, favoring an economical administration of the Federal and State Governments, so that the people may be, as speedily as possible, relieved from the burden of taxation with which they are now seriously oppressed, we call upon our Federal and State Representatives to strive, by all proper means, to reduce them both to the very lowest practical number and amount.

Fourth—That the conduct of the present State Treasurer in the management of the Commonwealth's finances, in his neglecting to appropriate the moneys in the sinking fund in payment of the public debt, as he rapidly as required by law; his non-accounting for the interest received by him on the people's money deposited with the several banks and banking institutions throughout the State, and his insolent refusal to submit the archives of the Treasury Department to a legally constituted committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the same, is cause for grave suspicion and is deserving of the severest condemnation at the hands of an outraged people, and demands reform.

Fifth—That the condition of our State Treasury demands the most searching and thorough investigation, and we call upon the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the state of the same and to resolutely pursue the duty which has been confided to it.

Sixth—That the nominees of this Convention are hereby pledged to apply all moneys in the sinking fund as required by law in the reduction of the public debt, and thereby save the interest on the same to the amount so reduced, and that moneys due the Commonwealth from corporations and individuals shall be promptly collected and paid into the Treasury, and not in any manner, directly or indirectly, to employ public moneys for their own profit or purposes.

Seventh—That the contraction of the currency heretofore made by the Republican party, and the further contraction proposed by it with a view to forced resumption of specie payment, has already brought disaster to the business of the country and threatens general bankruptcy. We demand that the policy be abandoned, and that the volume of currency be increased and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par in gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people and not by destroying them.

Eighth—That the policy already initiated by the Republican party, of abolishing legal tenders and compelling the national banks the power to furnish all the currency, will increase the power of an already dangerous monopoly, and the enormous burdens now oppressing the people, without compensating advantage, and that all the national bank circulation should be promptly and permanently retired and legal tenders be issued in their place.

Ninth—That the public interest demands that the Government should cease to discredit its own money and should accept legal tenders receivable for all public dues, except where respect for the obligation of contracts requires payment in coin.

Tenth—The extinction of the present national banks and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discounts and deposits, under such regulations as the States respectively may prescribe, and no paper money except such as may be issued directly by and upon the faith of the Federal Government, affording practically a currency based on gold and silver and other property of the whole people of the country.

Eleventh—That with this declaration of principles and policy we arraign the leaders of the Republican party for their extravagant expenditures and profligate waste of the people's money, for their corruption, for their peculation, for their contempt of constitutional obligations, for their extortionate increase of the salaries of our public officers, for their oppressive, unjust and defective system of taxation, finance and currency; for their continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in office, and for their general mismanagement of both the State and Federal Governments, and we cordially invite Liberal Republicans and all other men, without regard to past party associations, to co-operate with us in expelling them from power, and in securing such an administration of our public affairs as characterized the purer and better days of the Republic.

DEBATE ON THE CURRENCY PLANK.

W. H. Sowden, of Lehigh, attempted to speak, but for about ten minutes was not allowed to be heard. When silence, or something near it, had been restored he moved to substitute the resolution telegraphed you last night and thrown out today, after a most bitter fight between the factions of hard and soft. He made a strong argument in favor of hard money.

Mr. Hughes, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, replied at considerable length, advancing some new and entirely original ideas on finance. A legal tender note, he contended, was a self-redeeming concern, being redeemed every time it passed from hand to hand in payment of a debt, until finally worn out or taken up by the Government. He contended that if the doctrines of the hard money men were carried out the end could only be repudiation. The adoption of the platform as presented was necessary to success. The tidal wave which started in 1874, was destined to sweep all before it, provided this Convention acted wisely on the financial question. The discussion of this matter was, he said, fraught only with mischief.

SOFT MONEY MEN WIN.

When it came to a vote, calls came from the hard money men for the yeas and nays, which resulted in 152 to 89; so the gold and silver men went to the wall. When it came to the question of laying the amendment on the table the vote in favor was 158 to 79. The platform was then unanimously adopted.

NOMINATIONS FOR GOVERNOR

were now proceeded to, and the following candidates were named: Boynton, of Cumberland; Wm. Bigler, of Clearfield; Leech, of Philadelphia; D. M. Fox, of Philadelphia; Vickers, of Philadelphia; J. S. Morton, of Philadelphia; Dr. Danforth, of Allegheny; James P. Barr, of Pittsburgh; Burrell, of Montgomery; H. B. Ross, of Montgomery; Perry, of Montgomery; V. E. Piolette, of Bradford; Wilson, of Wayne; H. S. Mott, of Pike; Liddell, of Allegheny; R. M. Gibson, of Pittsburgh; Mr. Williams, J. B. Knox, of Clarion; K. L. Blood, of Jefferson; Wm. P. Jenks, of Jefferson; H. L. Ubl, of Somerset; A. H. Colfroth, of Somerset; Banman, Hugh M. North, of Lancaster; Reynolds, G. P. Spang, of Bedford, F. W. Hughes, of Schuylkill; C. L. Pershing, of Schuylkill; Heinphil, of Chester; R. S. Monaghan, of Chester; John D. Stiles, of Lehigh; Zeigler, of Butler; L. Z. Mitchell, of Butler.

FIRST BALLOT FOR GOVERNOR.

On the first ballot all the Allegheny delegation voted for Barr, except Robert Liddell, who voted for Gibson. The ballot resulted as follows:

Ross	18	Colfroth	2
Bigler	26	North	20
Pershing	13	Dreber	5
Noyes	31	Spang	1
Fox	26	Monaghan	13
Morton	17	Stiles	5
Piolette	11	Mitchell	12
Gibson	4	Barr	42
Knox	3	Jenks	2

SECOND BALLOT.

Bigler	29	Ross	20
Pershing	16	Jenks	5
Noyes	34	Stiles	6
North	14	Dreber	5
Piolette	13	Gibson	1
Monaghan	14	Morton	12
Hoff	1	Spang	1
Fox	26	Colfroth	5

Knox and Mitchell were withdrawn. On

THIRD BALLOT

North and Spang were withdrawn, and the vote was as follows:

Ross	20	Jenks	4
Barr	40	Mitchell	12
Bigler	41	Monaghan	12
Noyes	31	Pershing	13
Fox	29	Colfroth	2
Morton	7	Stiles	7
Piolette	10	Dreber	5
Gibson	6	Knox	6

A recess was here taken for supper.

GREETING FROM OHIO.

At the opening of the evening session the following dispatch was received from Columbus: "Ohio thanks Pennsylvania, and will send greetings in 50,000 majority in October."

[Signed] JOHN G. THOMPSON."

Of course there was a grand hurrah over this bit of buncombe.

FOURTH BALLOT.

Barr	40	Dreber	17
Ross	28	Monaghan	13
Bigler	32	Jenks	1
Noyes	32	Pershing	18
Piolette	17	Stile	8
Gibson	3	Knox	3

FIFTH BALLOT.

Barr	52	Piolette	13
Ross	32	Gibson	1
Bigler	45	Monaghan	12
Noyes	37	Stiles	6
Pershing	25	Jenks	1
Fox	24		

The name of R. M. Gibson was here withdrawn.

SIXTH BALLOT.

Barr	46	Fox	23
Ross	36	Piolette	11
Bigler	52	Monaghan	9
Noyes	41	Jenks	1
Pershing	25		

SEVENTH BALLOT.

Barr	48	Fox	23
Ross	35	Piolette	8
Bigler	53	Monaghan	10
Noyes	45	Jenks	1
Pershing	30		

EIGHTH BALLOT.

Barr	49	Fox	23
Ross	42	Piolette	10
Bigler	50	Monaghan	9
Noyes	47	Jenks	1
Pershing	46		

After this ballot a motion was made to adjourn, but the motion was voted down. A motion to strike the three lowest names off the list was also lost.

NINTH BALLOT.

Barr	51	Pershing	42
Ross	39	Monaghan	10
Bigler	55	Monaghan	8
Noyes	51	Jenks	1

On this ballot one delegate shouted out the name of Andrew G. Curtin, which was received with some laughter and applause. Another motion to drop the lowest candidates failed.

TENTH BALLOT.

Barr	50	Noyes	30
Ross	42	Piolette	7
Bigler	54	Monaghan	6
Pershing	56	Jenks	2

Bigler's name was now withdrawn in favor of Pershing, great confusion following.

ELEVENTH AND LAST BALLOT.

Pershing	145	Ross	94
Noyes	3	Piolette	1
Monaghan	5		

R. Bruce Petriken and Speer turned the whole Bigler delegation over to Pershing, thus defeating Wallace's nomination.

George Ross, brother of the defeated Judge, moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was carried amid great excitement.

NOMINATIONS FOR TREASURER.

Hannibal K. Sloan, of Indiana; William E. Dougherty, of Dauphin; W. H. Playford, of Fayette; M. H. Horn, of Lehigh; Hugh McGuire, of Allegheny; C. D. Kellar, of Centre; Capt. Wm. M. Abrams, of Clarion; Robert S. Cochran, of Franklin; John Hancock, of Philadelphia; James N. Ross, of York; Thomas Ewbank, of Wyoming; Martin Powell, William Willis, of Perry; Wm. Bittinger, of Adams; Joseph N. Piersol, of Philadelphia; Jeff. Jay Young, of Philadelphia; John R. Packard, of Mercer; A. M. Benton, of McKean; J. S. Waream, of Mifflin, and Orange Noble, of Erie, were nominated for State Treasurer. W. H. De Witt and Robert L. Cochran were named and withdrawn.

FIRST BALLOT.

Sloan	5	Powell	7
Dougherty	13	Willis	13
Playford	32	Bittinger	1
McGuire	19	Piersol	14
Kellar	30	Young	30
Abrams	7	Packard	1
Cochran	1	Benton	2
Hancock	13	Waream	3
Ross	8	Noble	62
Ewbank	3		

SECOND BALLOT.

Bigler	29	Ross	20
Pershing	16	Jenks	5
Noyes	34	Stiles	6
North	14	Dreber	5
Piolette	13	Gibson	1
Monaghan	14	Morton	12
Hoff	1	Spang	1
Fox	26	Colfroth	5

Knox and Mitchell were withdrawn. On

THIRD BALLOT

North and Spang were withdrawn, and the vote was as follows:

Barr	40	Jenks	4
Ross	20

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18 1875.

THE Philadelphia *Press* suggests as rallying cry for the Democracy, "PERSHING, PIOLLET and Plunder!" To which PERSHING would add "Prompt Pay!" and PIOLLET insists on "Pay in Par funds."

JUDGE PERSHING gave no indication of his political views in acknowledging the serenade tendered him by his Democratic friends in Pottsville, on Saturday evening. He was profuse in thanks for the compliment, but dumb on inflation. As for the compliment, he had very little to be thankful for.

PIOLLET, in one of his Granger harangues, said that there were only three farmers in the Legislature, and that Pennsylvania has not had a farmer for Governor in forty years, and that lawyers and bankers made the laws for the farmers. This was a lie, of course; but what cares he? Governor HARTRANFT is a farmer, and PERSHING is a lawyer; yet PIOLLET prefers the lawyer to the farmer.

FIVE hundred dollar fees convinced PERSHING, the legislator, of the error of his views in 1861; but it is to be presumed that prices have advanced, since that time, and that, with inflation, a Governor would have much more enlarged conceptions of his value. The price of a legislative vote, twelve or fifteen years ago, is not, therefore, to be taken as a criterion for the price of a similar change of sentiment, now.

Pershing a Corporation Slave.

His Record as the Obedient Servant of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The following comes to us from the pen of one who served with Pershing in the Legislature, and knows all about him. It will repay careful perusal:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The Democratic party, having placed Mr. Pershing in nomination for Governor, it becomes us to inquire who Mr. Pershing is, what positions he has filled, and how he has conformed to them.

The writer of this article spent the winter of 1866 in Harrisburg, and so far as Mr. Pershing's actions of that winter go, can speak with a personal knowledge of the facts which he states. He speaks of what he knows, and sets down nothing from hearsay.

THE PAID ATTORNEY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD.

At the session of 1866, he occupied a prominent position on the Committee on Judiciary. He was a pleasant gentleman, with but little force, took little part in legislation, opposed nothing that did not affect the corporation to which he was specially devoted, unless it had a political bearing, examined everything to drift in its natural way, in fact pursued just such a course as the paid attorney of the Pennsylvania Railroad should do, in order to make himself acceptable unto his employer.

IN OBEDIENCE EQUAL TO ANY "ROSTER."

It may possibly shock some of my simple minded readers when I tell them that no "Rooster" ever performed his duties more faithfully, or swallowed the prescriptions put up for him by Dr. T. A. Scott, than did the member from Cambria. No one ever saw him flinch but once; and even then he kept his eye open to see whether it was absolutely necessary, and quietly carried the prescription off in his pocket.

WHAT LEGISLATION HE FATHERED.

During this winter Mr. Pershing did not offer a single bill of *general import*. Every one was private or special; nor did he cast a vote advantageous to any road likely to compete with his master. I herewith append a list of all the bills presented by him during the entire session. [See list at end.] Not one of them ever passed such a grade of private legislation? Evidently Mr. Pershing had no interest outside of Cambria county. The first bill he introduced was to relieve a defaulting treasurer of that county; and his last act was a bill to pay for damages on the Portage road, rejected twenty years ago as fraudulent, and on which, to-day, claims are all pleaded to counterfeit money. He has no objection to money in the abstract; but it must be *good* money, or he will throw up the funds.

THE price of a legislative vote, in the Democratic market, in 1846, was $400 in par funds. A contract paid for in uncurrent money was repudiated as void. In the period from 1861 to 1865, in the same market, the price had advanced to $500 in greenbacks. In the same ratio, what would be the price of the same men in 1875? It is to be presumed, of course, that the fact of their now being sturdy Reformers will be taken into consideration, and will add somewhat to the valuation. PIOLLET and PERSHING, the enemies of corruption and the friends of purity and reform, are not, of course, to be measured by the standard of PIOLLET and PERSHING who established the market price of legislation in 1846 and 1861.

PERSHING A MONOPOLIST.

When a paper gets crazy with one idea, it is always able to see what no one else can see. The New York *Graphic* is bitter in its opposition to the Western Union, as a telegraphic monopoly, and it hails the nominations of PERSHING and PIOLLET as an evidence of hostility to corporations. PERSHING, it says, "is entirely with the people in their jealousy of and opposition to the increasing power of corporations." Why, bless your innocent soul, PERSHING is the especial pet of the Reading Railroad Company. His nomination was engineered by the friends of that corporation, and when he was in the Legislature he was the paid attorney of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He once made a speech against some measure of that corporation; but on receiving a fee as its attorney, changed his attitude and voted *for* the bill he had denounced. He was, during his five years' service in the Legislature, the trained, obedient servant of a mammoth corporation, and he never once gave a vote against the interests or the measures of that corporation. He voted to surrender, for twelve years, to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, the exclusive right of building railroads within the entire central and northwestern parts of the State, and labored earnestly to make that concern an odious and enormous monopoly. He voted, it is true, against giving similar powers to other roads, but only because they were rivals of the Pennsylvania road; and all that one man *can* do, Mr. PERSHING *did* do, to make the Pennsylvania Railroad supreme and impregnable in its powers as a monopoly. He feathered his nest in doing this work of a gigantic corporation; and Sunbury, the Reading road, another monopoly, in selecting him as his friend, knew the character of his man to a dot. It is the most childish folly to speak of such a man as opposed to corporations. See the communication of PUBLICUS in to-day's paper.

THE DEMOCRACY THE HARD-MONEY PARTY.

The Baltimore *Sun*, noting the fact that the established doctrine of the Democratic party is a gold currency, and that the Democratic platforms of Ohio and Pennsylvania are at war with the very heart and soul of Democracy, treats this departure from the established faith of the party as only or merely "*local* utterances." They are not the voice of the party, and are not to be regarded as indicative of its faith or future action, which means, of course, that these platforms mean nothing, and are intended merely for local deception and the delusion of all who may foolishly put their confidence in them.

This is a Maryland Democratic view, and it accords with what we have heretofore said, viz: that the Democratic party of the country cannot be looked to to carry out the "local utterances" of Ohio and Pennsylvania demagogues. The party is a hard-money party. Every instinct in its nature prompts it to stand by gold and silver as the only national currency. It broke down the United States Bank upon the ground that the National Government could not, legitimately, authorize the issue of paper money. It established the sub-treasury system, to divorce the National Government thoroughly from the banks. It ordained that nothing but gold and silver should be received into or paid out of the National Treasury; and it branded all paper money as not only unconstitutional, but unsafe and unworthy of public favor.

Such is the Democratic position, as established by a policy running back three quarters of a century, to the days of JEFFERSON. The party is, in essence and in grain, in its body and in its spirit, an anti-bank and anti-paper party, and it has clamored for seventy-five years for a metallic currency as the only safe and trusty circulating medium. In every State, outside of Ohio and Pennsylvania, it has, this year and last, adopted a hard money, resumption platform; and the Democratic leaders in those two States are not, therefore, merely at war with the time-honored position of their party, but have chalked out a course which they cannot bring their party to follow. They are simply deceiving the people when they hold out the idea that the Democratic party *can*, by any possibility, be brought to establish the doctrine that the National Government can constitutionally, in time of peace, issue the entire paper currency of the country. The party stands on record, in Congress and on the Supreme Bench, in their party organs and party conventions, *against* the right of Congress to issue or to authorize the issue of a single dollar of paper money. They never would and they never did concede it, even as a war power, and they are shut out, by numberless precedents of their own establishing, from attempting to exercise that, as a peace power, which they denied and resisted so stoutly as a war power.

If, therefore, the people of Ohio and Pennsylvania want more currency, or want the national bank notes replaced by greenbacks, the Democratic party is the party which, above all others, is unable to gratify their wishes. It must, to do what its faithless leaders in these States have promised, go back absolutely upon its seventy-five year record; it must reverse all the precedents it has established; it must upset all its hard-money declarations; it must uproot the sub-treasury; and it must cover with infamy the names and the doctrines of JEFFERSON and JACKSON, of BENTON and of SILAS WRIGHT, of CALHOUN and of CASS, who have given it all its glory, and distinguished it by their fidelity to the Democratic idea. No party can thus be wheeled around to an antagonism of itself; and any one who trusts in it to do so, will be deceived and disappointed.

THE Erie Democratic Convention totally ignored the Pennsylvania doctrine of protection to American industry. It croaked in its platform about the general depression, but had not a word to say in behalf of the system under which, with sufficient currency, relief is alone to be found. The reason for this is to be found in the fact that the party is committed to free trade, and has abandoned the professions it used to make of devotion to the protective system. PERSHING and PIOLLET are both free-traders.

THE commercial and trade journals of the country, which are specially devoted to business, and are therefore free from partisan bias, all unite in predicting a good fall trade and easier times this fall; and the Democratic papers all think that these journals have been bought up by the Republican party. Nothing could be more fatal to Democratic hopes than prosperity for the country; and nothing surprises a Democratic editor so much as the idea that the editor of a trade journal should feel free to speak the truth about business affairs when speaking the truth is sure to injure the Democratic party,

PIOLLET's tears, when he found he had been bribed with uncurrent bank notes, were extremely affecting. The reflection that he had given himself away for a handful of bad money was enough to bring tears to the eyes of the most callous rooster. It was a burning shame in BEACH to impose upon a poor innocent from the backwoods, and take advantage of his inexperience. The copious tears that flowed from his sorrowing eyes when he discovered that the heathen Chinee of the lobby had come it over him would have done credit to the virtuous spirit of WILLIAM NYE.

"SET a thief to catch a thief" is an adage in the code of police morals, but its philosophy is not accepted anywhere else. The Democracy, at Erie, seemed to have been charmed with the police view of the situation, and, discarding the higher philosophy, chose two legislative shysters as its embodiment of the idea of reform. The plan of reforming the State Treasury by putting a bribe-taker into it, would never have occurred to any but Democrats. He knows, you see, what it is to be tempted; and one thief can generally catch one come it over him with either uncurrent or counterfeit money. He has no objection to money in the abstract; but it must be *good* money, or he will throw up the funds.

THE price of a legislative vote, in the Democratic market, in 1846, was $400 in par funds. A contract paid for in uncurrent money was repudiated as void. In the period from 1861 to 1865, in the same market, the price had advanced to $500 in greenbacks. In the same ratio, what would be the price of the same men in 1875? It is to be presumed, of course, that the fact of their now being sturdy Reformers will be taken into consideration, and will add somewhat to the valuation. PIOLLET and PERSHING, the enemies of corruption and the friends of purity and reform, are not, of course, to be measured by the standard of PIOLLET and PERSHING who established the market price of legislation in 1846 and 1861.

PERSHING A MONOPOLIST.

When a paper gets crazy with one idea, it is always able to see what no one else can see. The New York *Graphic* is bitter in its opposition to the Western Union, as a telegraphic monopoly, and it hails the nominations of PERSHING and PIOLLET as an evidence of hostility to corporations. PERSHING, it says, "is entirely with the people in their jealousy of and opposition to the increasing power of corporations." Why, bless your innocent soul, PERSHING is the especial pet of the Reading Railroad Company. His nomination was engineered by the friends of that corporation, and when he was in the Legislature he was the paid attorney of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He once made a speech against some measure of that corporation; but on receiving a fee as its attorney, changed his attitude and voted *for* the bill he had denounced. He was, during his five years' service in the Legislature, the trained, obedient servant of a mammoth corporation, and he never once gave a vote against the interests or the measures of that corporation. He voted to surrender, for twelve years, to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, the exclusive right of building railroads within the entire central and northwestern parts of the State, and labored earnestly to make that concern an odious and enormous monopoly. He voted, it is true, against giving similar powers to other roads, but only because they were rivals of the Pennsylvania road; and all that one man *can* do, Mr. PERSHING *did* do, to make the Pennsylvania Railroad supreme and impregnable in its powers as a monopoly. He feathered his nest in doing this work of a gigantic corporation; and Sunbury, the Reading road, another monopoly, in selecting him as his friend, knew the character of his man to a dot. It is the most childish folly to speak of such a man as opposed to corporations. See the communication of PUBLICUS in to-day's paper.

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Hon. J. S. Morris has been giving the Republicans of Mississippi some good advice. He tells them that the selection of capable and reputable candidates will merit and win victory; and that, as heretofore, bad men in office and bad men for den of bounty taxes throughout the State; so that real estate paid almost seven times as much tax as railroads. In order, as far as possible, to equalize the burden, he recommended the repeal of the State tax on real estate, which then amounted to $1,300,000 per annum. This measure, so wise and so just, commended itself to every unprejudiced man, and in accordance with this recommendation, M. S. Quay, then Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, on the 25th of January offered a bill to put the proposition in force, which was referred to that committee. This bill met with almost universal approval and with no apparent opposition, excepting the first Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The bill was called up by Mr. Quay, on the 12th of February, and at once the Democratic members were in arms against it, offering every species of dilatory motions in order to compass its defeat; but a resolute Republican majority passed it up to its third reading. For want of a two-thirds vote, it had to lay over until the next day. After adjournment, the Democrats discovered the dilemma they were placing themselves in, and the next morning most of them had repented of their foolishness. Not so with Mr. Pershing. *He* remonstrated with the State Treasurer, declared the bill a political dodge, said that no government ever had been carried on without taxing real estate, and that if this tax was taken off it would have to be reinstated within two years. The State Treasurer was just as resolute in his determination that it could and should be done. Mr. Pershing left with the declaration that he would not vote for the bill. The bill was called up on that day, and every Democrat in the House surrendered and voted for it; but Mr. Pershing, hoping that the bill might be reinstated again in the House, declined to record his vote either affirmatively or negatively.

To-day Pennsylvania is the only civilized Government on the globe that is carried on without taxing real estate, and the man that did most to hinder this is the Democratic candidate for Governor.

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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 14, 1875.

New Customs Regulations Fail of their Purpose.

It is admitted by the higher Treasury officials that it will be next to impossible to enforce the very stringent regulations recently issued respecting the examination of the baggage of passengers returning from Europe. Especially at New York it is the case that the inspectors hardly make a pretense of carrying out the orders of the Department, and passengers who resort to bribing have no more difficulty than formerly in getting their baggage through. It is not unlikely that the Secretary may conclude to modify the regulations, as it will probably be for the interest of the Government to do so.

New Bank Notes and Fractional Currency.

The new national bank notes, printed on distinctive paper, will be issued on Thursday next. The new fifty cent notes will be issued on the first of October.

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The Situation in Mississippi.

A delegation of Mississippi white and colored Republicans, among whom was the colored United States Senator Bruce, called on the Attorney General this morning and had a lengthy interview with him on affairs in that State. Afterward, in conversation, members of the delegation spoke freely of their home affairs. They conceded that there will be no further trouble in the State if the Republicans quietly yield up the control to the Democratic minority. This accords entirely with the private views of the Democratic leaders to the effect that they are determined to carry Mississippi this fall. The Attorney General does not regard the case as one calling for Federal interference, but it is hardly possible that the General Government will stand idle while the rights of the majority of the people of Mississippi are thus trampled upon.

The Red Cloud Investigation.

The principal result, so far, of the investigation into the alleged Indian frauds, is to show that Professor Marsh and the others who have brought such grave charges against Secretary Delano have little, if any, personal knowledge of the matters of which they speak.

Fraudulent Pensioners.

One of the special agents sent West by the Commissioner of Pensions has just returned and reports evidence showing the most wholesale system of defrauding the Government by fraudulent pensioners. He found numerous instances where parties were drawing pensions who were in perfect health, and again cases where dead men were presented and where women were drawing pensions by falsely representing themselves as widows of deceased soldiers. The Commissioner now states that he believes the Government is defrauded out of $4,000,000 annually by these dishonest claimants.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Russia.

INCREASING STRENGTH OF THE SOCIALISTS.

LONDON, September 14.—The *Standar* this evening says 612 men and 158 women were recently indicted in Russia, of whom 265 were arrested for participation in the Socialist movement. The Procurer General, in the indictment, says socialism is rapidly spreading throughout the empire. The most ardent propagandists of the movement belong to the upper classes. Among those indicted are retired officers, professors, justices of the peace, officials of all grades, and several ladies of high family. He says the Socialists only await an opportunity, such as a foreign war, to organize revolutions at home and abroad, and put into practice their extravagant ideas.

RUSSIA REPORTED ABOUT TO ATTEMPT MEDIATION.

LONDON, September 14.—The *Times*, in a leading article, says it understands that Russia will attempt to arrange a conference, representing the signatories of the treaty of 1856, with the object of influencing such a settlement of the future government of the Sclavonic provinces.

France.

FLOODS IN HERAULT AND LOZERE.

PARIS, September 14.—The number of deaths at St. Chinian foot up eighty-eight. One hundred and fifty houses were destroyed. Disastrous inundations have occurred in the department of Lozere, accompanied with great loss of life and property. The river Tarn has risen rapidly, carrying away several bridges. The Allier has also overflowed its banks, but the rains have ceased.

THE INUNDATION RELIEF COMMITTEE.

PARIS, September 14.—A meeting of the Inundation Relief Committee was held today, Madame MacMahon presiding. The total amount of subscriptions is reported to be 24,000,000 francs.

Spain.

HOW THE NEW CABINET WAS FORMED.

MADRID, September 14.—Regarding the recent ministerial crisis, it has transpired that three of the Ministers, who represented the Carlist party, opposed universal suffrage, resigned, contrary to the wishes of Canovas del Castillo, who urged that the Government ought to respect the will of affairs legally established and leave to a future Cortes the task of modifying the electoral law, if any alteration was then considered necessary. The King thereupon requested Senor Canovas del Castillo to form a new Cabinet. He declined, on the ground that, having long presided over a Cabinet which represented the conciliation of all parties, he ought not to remain at the head of one party only. The King then intrusted Gen. Jovellar with the formation of a Ministry. The present Cabinet, which is more homogeneous and liberal than its predecessor, was constituted with the concurrence of Canovas del Castillo.

THE CHURCH HAS A WORD TO SAY.

MADRID, September 14.—The Papal Nuncio has sent a circular to the bishops, asking them to support the restoration of religious unity, declaring that any other course would jeopardize the good understanding between Spain and the Vatican.

DON CARLOS REVIEWS DORREGARAY'S TROOPS.

LONDON, September 14.—Dispatches received here state that Don Carlos reviewed General Dorregaray's soldiers previous to Elizondo. He delivered a speech, in which he told them to follow him trustfully until they hoisted his flag on the walls of Madrid.

European Turkey.

HERZEGOVINANS SUBMITTING TO THE GOVERNMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 14.—Server Pasha telegraphs that sixty-four families of the Herzegovinans have submitted to the Government.

MONTENEGRIN GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO JOIN THE REVOLT.

LONDON, September 14.—The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a special telegram from Vienna, in which it is said that Montenegro has definitely informed the insurgent leader that she cannot make war against the Porte.

THE ATTITUDE OF SERVIA.

BELGRADE, September 14.—The *Granit scher* announces that a deputation of ten Herzegovinans recently arrived at Novigayevatz, asking Servia to aid in the insurrection. The Government replied that it would wait until the Skuptchina decided the question. Many disguised Servian officers have started for Bosnia. Seventy-two flags are being made for the Servian army.

THE INSURRECTION BELITTLED—THE REBELS MORE FOR PLUNDER THAN FIGHTING.

LONDON, September 14.—A letter to the *Times*, dated Cattaro la Monite, September 8th, says: The importance of the insurrection in Lower Herzegovina diminishes on near approach, while in Bosnia there is nothing worth mentioning except a panic and disorder, with an exodus of woman and children. In that part of Herzegovina lying west of a line drawn from Niksich to Mostar, the insurgents appear only as bands without coherence, discipline or purpose. They are even without communication with the eastern portion of the province. The Herzegovinan parts of their bands are more inclined to pillaging and petty thieving than fighting. Even the foreign volunteers, who make the fighting nucleus, suffer from their predaceous propensities. They number in all apparently between one and two thousand, but a much greater general vacuum during the fighting and only reappear when there is some booty to be taken. Of the bands nominally under Jabonitches, not above three hundred men mean fighting.

AUSTRIA FURNISHING SURGEONS FOR WOUNDED INSURGENTS AND SUPPLIES FOR DESTITUTE REFUGEES.

VIENNA, September 14.—In response to an appeal from the Prince of Montenegro, the Austrian Government has sent a staff of surgeons to attend to a large number of wounded insurgents who have been brought into Montenegrin territory, and the Government of Dalmatia has been instructed to award supplies of food for thirty thousand refugees now in Montenegro. Great distress and destitution prevail.

DISCUSSING THE REPLY TO PRINCE MILAN'S SPEECH.

A committee of the Skuptchina, in an address in reply to Prince Milan's speech, is divided in opinion. The majority wish to leave the question of peace or war to the wisdom of the Government. A strong minority propose simply to call on the Government to declare war. Probably two addresses will be submitted to the Skuptchina.

THE MENDOTA.

Nine Persons Known to be Saved.

CHICAGO, September 15.—The bark Naiad has arrived here, having picked up both William Crossthwaite, son of the owner of the Mendota, and the second engineer of the same vessel. The stewart, who was on the same piece of wreck with the engineer for a long time, finally became crazy and died. The first watchman too was washed away while the engineer was asleep. The total number now known to be saved is nine.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Ninth Annual Reunion at Utica, General Hooker in the Chair.

Telegram from Sheridan—Speeches by Grant, Sherman and Conkling.

Hearty Welcome by the Citizens and Everybody Happy.

UTICA, N. Y., September 15.—The ninth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland opened in this city to-day under the most auspicious circumstances. The city presents a beautiful appearance, every house and place of business being elegantly decorated. Large numbers of strangers are here to see the distinguished officers and soldiers. Gens. Sherman and Hooker were enthusiastically greeted when they appeared at Boge's Hotel to head the procession of the Society to the Opera House, where the meetings are to be held. The Utica Citizens' Corps, one of the oldest independent military organizations of the State, with the Governor's Island band, acted as escort of honor. The streets through which the procession passed were crowded. The meeting did not open till noon, when President Grant and Senator Conkling made their appearance. In the absence of Generals Sheridan, General Hooker was made Chairman. Calls were here made for speeches from Grant, Sherman and Hooker. The President simply bowed. General Sherman made a few felicitous remarks, but said the programme did not call for speeches until evening. Col. M. C. Squire, Chairman of the Local Executive Committee of the Society, made the address of wel

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 15, 1875.

While the banks have still a moderate amount of idle funds on hand, there is no apparent disposition to increase their loans at the expense of safety and good management. On the contrary, the scrutiny given to all applications for loans at the discount boards is as close as ever. The offerings of paper are about the same in volume as for the past two weeks, and show a considerable increase over the amount in the loan market at this time in August. Of course there is a wide variety of experience in individual cases. We learned of one case to-day in which a bank had loaned all of its available funds, while one of its depositors, a country bank, had in the vaults of the former a considerable amount of money which was available for loans in this market. In other cases banks had a considerable amount of unemployed funds, and would have been glad to have taken first-class short paper at easy rates. The movement of currency to the country has created some scarcity here, and New York exchange being abundant, it sold, in some cases, at 75c per thousand dollars discount between the banks. In New York the gold market continues strong, having advanced and closed on 116¾. Money is firmer than last week, the rate for call loans being 2½@3 per cent. Stocks are weak and bearish, the noticeable feature being the depression in Lake Shore stock which reached to-day the lowest price made for years. Of the outlook in stocks, Messrs. Trask & Stone say, under date of yesterday:

"While we have been well prepared for the condition of affairs which has not unnaturally ful that, even with the best of reasons for a further concession in prices, reactions will and must occur, and we shall be surprised if such an event does not take place very shortly. The extent and duration of this we will, of course, depend upon the condition of the bears at the time and the ability and disposition of the bulls to give them a sound trashing for their temerity. If lower prices continue for some time yet and business generally throughout the country improves, there will then exist a more favorable basis and opportunity for a fall campaign than the present aspect of affairs would seem to warrant if attempted now."

—The following shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending September 14, and since the beginning of the year:

	1873.	1874.	1875.
For the week..	$ 6,386,398	$ 4,501,531	$ 3,563,340
Prev's rep'd..	155,785,581	203,751,494	173,158,806
T'l since Jan. 1.	$ 92,171,979	$208,356,021	$176,722,153

The *World* says that it is not necessary to connect this week's falling off in exports with the temporary condition of the foreign exchange market. The average exports like the preceding week's excess above an average, is connected with receipts of breadstuffs from the West; and another break in the Erie Canal would cause another accumulation, with similar results of excess and deficiency in exports to follow. The exchange which moved the produce now reported was sold at leisure, before the actual day of shipment could be known.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 15, 1875.	10:--	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
	M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold.....	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. 5's, 1881, coup	123½				124
U. S. 5's, reg.....	119½				119½
U. S. 5's, 1885, reg.....	119½				119½
U. S. 5's, 1885, coup.....	119½				119½
U. S. 5's, 1887, registered.	120¾				120¾
U. S. 5's, 1887, coupon....	120¾				120¾
U. S. 10-40's, reg.....	117¾				117¾
Currency 6's.....	122¾				122¾
New Jersey 6's.....	107				107
Western Union Tel.....	79¾	79¾	79¾		79¾
Pacific Mail.....	36¾	36⅝	36⅝		36⅝
Panama.....			131½		132
Adams Express.....			104¾		104¾
Wells-Fargo Express....			73		69
American Ex.....			57½		57½
United States Express..			70		44½
N. Y. Central.....	106		106		106
Erie.....	18¾	18¾	18¾		18¾
Michigan Central.....			90		90
Michigan Southern.....	53⅝	53⅞	53¾	53⅝	53½
Illinois Central.....			99¾		97
Cleveland & Pitts.....			90		90
Chicago & North'w'n..	38⅝	38¾	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝
Do. preferred.....	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
Rock Island.....				107¾	104
St. Paul common.....	24½		24½		24½
Do. preferred.....	63½		63½	62¾	63¼
Wabash common.....			15¾		15¾
Fort Wayne.....				100	
Ohio & Mississippi..	17¾		17¾		17¾
Union Pacific.....	73		73		73
Hannibal & St. Jos..	20½		21¼	20½	20½
Atlantic & P'c.....					
Iron Mountain.....	15				
C. C. & I. C.....			4¼	4	4

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central..			50
Reading.....	50¾		
New Jersey Central..	131½		
Oil Creek.....			95
Lehigh Valley.....			62½
Allegheny Valley....	41¾		
Central Transp'n Co..	47¾		
Empire Transp'n Co..	42		
E., C. and St. L. m. b..	75¼		

—The condition of the Lake Shore Railroad and the result of the cheap grain freights over that road is a matter of no little interest in financial circles just at present. On the subject the New York *Herald* says: **Lake Shore Railroad** is especially deserving of the market, and rumors flew thick and fast in regard to its condition. The *Herald* representative visited one of the old directors, who gave him the following news in regard to the present rates and business: "The freights on wheat from Chicago are about as follows: From Chicago to Buffalo, 2¼ cents per bushel; from Buffalo to Albany, 2 cents per bushel, with the addition of 1 cent per bushel—to cover lighterage and other charges—about 1 cent per bushel, or a car carries in the neighborhood of 200 bushels, say averaging from $3 00 to $3 50 a car. This is about $30 to $35 a mile per mile, while the State Engineer in his report says that the actual cost of transportation is about five-eighths of a cent per ton per mile! This is a startling fact, and has never been published before. Why are these insane rates kept up? Either the road cannot compete with the Lake traffic or it can; if it cannot, the people and stockholders should know it. The truth, however, is this: While the road could earn the interest on its bonds indebtedness and pay a handsome dividend to stockholders in olden times, it cannot afford to do so now in competition with the Lakes, and the anomaly of a steel-railed and splendidly equipped road losing money at the rate of $1,000,000 per month, and borrowing money at ruinous rates in order to pay interest on bonded indebtedness, is one only by a system of business economy it could be out of debt and be a blessing to the farmer, merchant and traveler. As it is, there are now but only two roads to the West—the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern—while there are five roads competing for business, to say nothing of the Canada Southern, now nearly completed. The Northern roads are also laboring under the same incubus. Its managers were insane, and all through the earnings, according to the best data which can be obtained, are largely decreasing, bonds are issued for every conceivable purpose—consolidation, construction, &c., and to-day every mile of road is mortgaged for treble what it could be constructed for. Such is Henry Keep, whose business sagacity and foresight none will dispute, but the road is managed in a business-like manner; expenses were kept within its income; yet now, in the hands of stockjobbers and Wall street gamesters, the fluctuations seem like a mere game of shuttlecock and battledore."

—The correspondence of the Sacramento *Record and Union* speaks rather plainly concerning the condition of San Francisco banking circles as follows: "The condition of California affairs, with the Bank of California as its influence eliminated, is worthy of attentive consideration. I use the term 'California street' as the corresponding words 'Wall street' and 'Lombard street' are used, and in preference to the 'money market' or any such phrase, because we will deal with concrete realities, and not an impalpable something that is hedged with mystery. San Francisco's money is borrowable money. Whatever who owns it, it is banked somewhere—that is, it is practically held by California street on short notice or on demand. The owners could ask for it all any day, and if any large fraction of that money really was demanded—say by a run on the bank—the ratio of cash reserve to the bank deposits is small. A true bank 'reserve' ought not to be undrawable, to include the cash in the bank keeps to transact its daily business—or at least we ought to distinguish this cash in the till and the safety fund—the special reserve held to meet extraordinary demands. This reserve may be held in the form of public bonds, and these ought to rest in the capital money market of the country. To-day—where it may be converted into gold at a moment's notice and the proceeds drawn in cash from the United States Sub-Treasury here. Or the reserve may be held in any form that insures its convertibility into cash gold at short notice. The stock of cash in California street is liable to depletion on order from New York in the times of any panic there, although its export thither by its owners at times when the premium is high, or the local demand is of needless apprehension—whether rational or irrational. In any case, safety demands that this fraction be practically locked up as the only large and permanent stock of coin in the country. It is the interest of the Treasury. When a domestic demand arises in California street, at a time of foreign drain, the pressure is most severe."

—Rumors affecting the Fourth National Bank of New York have recently circulated with such persistency that the President of the institution has found it expedient to quiet the public mind by calling upon a national bank examiner to investigate and report upon its affairs. It is said that these rumors arose from inquiries from the interior recently with regard to the condition of the bank, inquiries which would have been prompted naturally by the failures of the last month, without any special cause of suspicion, and as the bank probably has more correspondents than any other in America, such inquiries would be proportionately numerous. We find in the last bank statement that the bank reported loans of $5,255,700, circulation $2,118,000, capital $5,000,000, legal-tender $4,258,800, deposits $10,156,500, and on the 2d inst., deposits $15,675,700, circulation $2,114,000, legal tenders $4,050,000, loans and discounts $19,026,300, specie $4,850,000. The *Journal of Commerce* thinks from the assurances of the President and others in position to know that the bank is in a perfectly sound condition, and that the damaging reports are being circulated by Stock Exchange speculators who are short of the market. It also states its immediate liabilities at $4,500,000, with $4,500,000 cash on hand, $5,000,000 in call loans, and $5,000,000 in thirty to fifty day paper. The premium on the bonded debt is now selling at 2 per cent. There is stated to be $666,666 additional, and $1,666,666 of loans and discounts not included in the above, which the bank has the right to second largest capital and the largest line of loans and discounts in the United States.

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 116¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, September 15.—Money easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $128,000. Customs receipts $221,000. Clearings $37,000,000. Bankers' bills 479@483¾.

GOLD

Opened and closed at 116¾, the extremes of day being 116¾@117. The rates paid for borrowing were 1¼, 2, 2, 1¾, 3-64, 3-64 and thusually 1-32 per cent. per diem.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

The Government Committee of the Stock Exchange met this afternoon to discover if possible the authors of the rumors which recently shocked the street, but nothing was accomplished.

Government bonds closed steadily. Railroad bonds quiet but firm in the main. Railroad shares: The bearish feeling at the Stock Exchange was more pronounced in speculative circles to-day than on any previous day since the down-ward movement set in. The weakness was the most marked in Lake Shore, Pacific Mail and Michigan Central, the decline in these stocks ranging from 1¼@2¾ per cent. The decline in the balance of the list was from ¼@1 per cent. Erie, Western Union, Rock Island, Union Pacific and St. Paul were comparatively firm during the early part of the day. At the second call the lowest prices of the day were made in most cases, when Lake Shore declined to 53¾ on a pressure to sell. This price is much below the lowest quotations in the great panic of 1873. There was an active demand for stocks at the closing dealing, when there was a recovery of from ¼ @1 per cent. from the lowest points of to-day. Lake Shore rose from 53¾ to 53¾, Pacific Mail from 53⅝ to 54⅜, Western Union from 79¾ to 79¾, Northwestern from 37⅝ to 38¼, New Jersey Central from 131½ to 132, Rock Island from 104 to 104½, Panama from 131½ to 132, Ohio and Mississippi from 17¾ to 17¾

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN. F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

WITHIN the past few days there has been a marked increase in the movement of currency to the West. This indicates the beginning of the marketing of the wheat crop.

THE Comptroller of the Currency requests the various national banks to furnish the amount of tax paid by each respectively to State, county, city and town or other municipal authorities during the year 1874.

THE Kansas farmers are in a great rush putting in fall wheat. Experience has taught them that wheat sown about the middle of this month matures better and yields more largely than when sown later in the fall.

THE Wisconsin Democrats dug the grave of their party on Wednesday by renominating Governor TAYLOR. Nothing, except sheer laziness on the part of the Republicans, can save the ticket from ignominious defeat.

LAST year the Democrats carried Wilmington, Delaware, by a large majority, electing their councilmen in seven of the ten wards. This year, two thirds of their city ticket were beaten, and they carried but five of the ten wards.

THE Columbus (Ga.) *Times* is frank enough to admit that "the South has not lost the hope of restoring the *ancient regime*." And the methods by which this hope is expected to find fruition are beginning to unfold themselves, too.

THE New York papers seem to be as ignorant of American geography as the English papers are. *Harper's Weekly*, for instance, says that Mr. SANKEY was cordially received by his old neighbors, on his return home, at New Castle, *Delaware!*

THE imports of Boston, since the beginning of the year, have been nearly seventeen hundred thousand dollars larger in value than for the same period of the preceeding year, while the increase in the value of its exports exceeds three million of dollars.

AND now the "meddlesome priests" of Indiana are assailing the free school system. At Madison, in that State, they have forbidden the children of their congregations to attend the public schools, under penalty of the forfeiture of the ordinances of the Church.

AT THE recent meeting of the British Scientific Association, the subject of "emotional aphasia" came up for discussion. It was defined to be "a disease in which the patient, whenever he opens his mouth, speaks only nonsense." ALLEN and CARY are both suffering from it.

THERE is a very active export movement in grain at Philadelphia. The total capacity of the towns now at that port chartered to load grain amounts to over 500,000 bushels. All the European steamers to sail thence this month will go out heavily freighted, full cargoes having been already secured.

"NOMINATE your poison." This is the euphemistic style of asking a man to take a drink, out West. The Democrats at Erie seem to have understood it literally, and they accordingly chose two of the most poisonous Copperheads—PERSHING and PIOLLET—as their candidates.

THE *Catholic Telegraph* of Cincinnati, the organ of Archbishop PURCELL, says that if GEOHAN had *not* been nominated in Hamilton county as the representative of the Catholic Church, the whole ticket would have been overwhelmingly defeated. It will be overwhelmingly defeated, as it is.

JEFF. DAVIS is going to spend a week in Kansas City, during the exposition at that place. He ought to feel at home, there. During the border-ruffian invasions of Kansas in 1855-6, it was one of the principal rendezvous of the pro-slavery robbers and cut-throats to whom, as PIERCE's, Secretary of War, he rendered so many valuable services.

THE former Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under date of April 2, ruled that "drafts or bills drawn in the United States upon a foreign country need not be stamped, not being vouchers in the meaning of the law while in this country." The present Commissioner has reversed this ruling, and decides that these drafts must be stamped. This is an important change.

ANOTHER conflict between the Romish ecclesiastics and the civil authorities, besides that at Montreal, is going on in Canada. In the village of Verchores a street has been cut through some church land, and notwithstanding that the privy council has affirmed the right of the municipality, the Bishop of Montreal has ordered restitution under penalty of excommunication.

REPUBLICAN prospects in Ohio are growing brighter and brighter, while the efforts of the Democracy to keep up a lively campaign are a lamentable failure. The people mean to retain their common school system free from all sectarian interference; to hold the school fund indivisible; to sustain the record of the Republican party in that State, and to return that party to power which Governor ALLEN said had been in power for nearly twenty years, and there "could not be found, after the most careful examination a single case of official corruption."

THE Republican conferees of Mercer and Lawrence counties met at New Castle on Tuesday, and after a few ballots, nominated F. H. BRAGGINS, of Mercer, as their candidate for Senator.

Mr. BRAGGINS is now the editor of the Mercer *Dispatch*, and has had considerable experience as a clerk in the Legislature. He is a man of talent, capacity and integrity, and his nomination is one eminently fit to be made. There can be no doubt of his election, and we are glad to see a man so deserving of honor put forward for the position of Senator.

THE Louisville *Commercial* has inaugurated a war of extermination against the lottery sharks which infest Kentucky, and is pushing the fight with splendid vigor and fearlessness. It declares that the State is farmed out to a lot of plunderers, as if its citizens had no rights whatever. Attorneys, agents, confidential advisers, all sorts of places, with comfortable salaries, have been made, until, says the *Commercial*, "the very entry to court and Legislature is barricaded by these hirelings." Our courageous contemporary has undertaken a noble work. We sincerely trust success may crown its efforts.

ONE of the leading delegates to the Wisconsin Democratic State Convention last Wednesday was a fellow named DODD. The Indianapolis *Journal* gives an interesting bit of history concerning him. He was formerly a resident of that city, and a leader of the Democracy. During the war he was arrested for complicity in the treasonable movements inaugurated by the Knights of the Golden Circle, but during the period of his temporary confinement in the postoffice building he made his escape from an upper window and fled the country. He is now resuming his natural position as a Democratic "reformer."

THE Democrats of Mississippi resolved, last winter, to establish a reign of terror in that State, if they could succeed in no other way. They were determined to carry the State, and if they could not outnumber the negroes they could, at least, murder them. The work of slaughter appears to have been begun at Clinton, and the news of outrages in that quarter are but the prelude to a general campaign of blood which the Democrats have, of set purpose, planned as their sole means of attaining political power. The Clinton outrage was not accidental or casual; it was part of a general plan, formed in cold blood, and prosecuted with political venom.

LAWLESSNESS IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

The papers, outside of Pennsylvania, comment with great severity upon the lawlessness which prevails in Luzerne, Carbon, Lehigh and Schuylkill counties. This lawlessness is local, and is confined to the counties named; and the worst of these, by all odds, is Schuylkill county. It is there where the disgraceful murders have lately been committed; and it is there, mainly, that the malevolent and murderous crew known as Molly Maguires, have carried on their work of arson and assassination.

The preservation of the peace in these, as in all other counties of the State, belongs primarily and chiefly to the local authorities. It is their duty to enforce and execute the laws, suppress violence, and punish the red-handed disturbers of the peace. If they are unable to do so, the Governor must come in with the strong arm of the State, and assist them; but they have no right to call upon him until they have first exhausted their own large and generally ample powers.

That they have *not* used the powers they possess, is plain. If the Sheriff of Schuylkill county had done his duty, there would be no such secret gang of Thugs as the Molly Maguires permitted to exist there. He has the power, if he had the will, to root them out and bring them to justice; but the power is not used; and the men who have lately shot down their victims in cold blood, are permitted to run at large, with as much impunity as if there was no blood on their hands. The disgrace, therefore, of these unavenged murders belongs to those who can, but will not and do not do anything toward arresting or punishing the murderers.

But the Sheriff is not the only responsible peace officer of the county. The Grand Jury has large powers of inquiry, under the direction of the court, and hence it is as much the duty of the court and of the Grand Jury to inquire into this lawlessness as it is of the Sheriff. Have they done so? Has a single step been taken, judicially, to wipe the stain away of these bloody outrages? If so, we have failed to hear of it.

Schuylkill county is intensely Democratic, and it has just given to the Democracy a candidate for Governor. Their candidate is the President Judge of the county, and has in his judicial power in his hands. Let murders be unpunished and ruffianism under his very nose, and the air about him is thick with menacing missives, ornamented with pictures of coffins and pistols, and directed to whoever may become obnoxious to the cut-throats who dominate the county and do as they please, unhindered and unquestioned.

What has Judge PERSHING done toward their exposure and suppression? Nothing. He knows that there is an organized band of Thugs existing within his bailiwick. He knows that when they mark a man as obnoxious and give him warning to clear out, they invariably take his life if he does not heed their warning. And he knows, moreover, that they carry on these operations boldly and almost openly. Yet he has never done anything to stop it. *He* does not seem to feel disgraced by deeds which bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of every Pennsylvanian outside of the infected atmosphere of the coal regions. *He* does not seem to regard this condition of things as at all anomalous or extraordinary; and he sits upon the bench, while the bullets of the masked murderers fly thick and fast, as unconcerned as if it were the mere by-play of a Democratic convention. Evidently he considers murder and arson as among the favored rights of his Democratic friends in Schuylkill county, with which it would be impolitic and dangerous to interfere.

And this man, who judicially looks on these outrages without concern, is proposed to occupy the Governor's place. It is the purpose of his party to put him where he must pass upon the final appeal for the exercise of the power of the State to put down domestic violence. Is it safe to entrust him with that power? If he has failed, as a judge, to exercise the powers of his position to put down the midnight disturbers of the peace, can he be relied upon to respond when the despairing cry of the Sheriff goes up to the Governor for help? We should say not.

The State is disgraced enough, already, by the violence which has carried all before it, heretofore, in Schuylkill county; and she cannot bear the further disgrace of a Governor in sympathy with the assassins. We want no representative of the Molly Maguires in the Governor's chair. The fearful and unfaithful judge cannot be moulded into a faithful Governor; and he will not be entrusted with State honors, we are confident, until our ballots are cast under the terror of the pistols and coffins which are the chief stock in trade of the men who, Judge PERSHING permitting, now control Schuylkill county.

PIOLLET'S LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

The nominee of the Democrats for State Treasurer was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1846, when Messrs. BIGHAM and HILANDS were members from this county. He was, during the session, a member of the Committee on Banks, and Mr. HILANDS, of this county, was chairman of the committee with him. Strong efforts were made, that year, to repeal the charter of the Lehigh County Bank. The Bank Committee were equally divided about the reporting of this bill. It was held over nearly a month, as was understood, at the instance of Mr. PIOLLET. DANIEL MCCOOK, a younger brother of Dr. McCOOK, late of Pittsburgh, was at Harrisburg lobbying for the bill. MOSES Y. BEACH, of New York, was the chief owner of the bank. It was understood that PIOLLET was in treaty with McCOOK about getting the bill out of the Bank Committee. The whole facts as proved before Judge PEARSON, before whom McCOOK was afterwards tried, were about as follows: Negotiations had been going on for some time between McCOOK and PIOLLET about getting the bill out of the committee. Finally arrangements were made that the money was to be paid the next morning. All the parties were Democrats and boarding at the Buehler House. McCOOK had Col. PITZER, of Bedford, concealed, rolled up in a buffalo robe under his bed to hear what passed at the payment of the money. PIOLLET was paid $400 in the notes of the Plainfield Bank of New Jersey, and the bill was to be reported at the next meeting of the committee. PIOLLET, however, blowed on McCOOK, and laid the money on his desk in the hall of the House, and stated he had been offered it as a bribe.

McCOOK was bound over and tried before Judge PEARSON about a month afterward and was convicted of the offense. THADEUS STEVENS defended McCOOK. On the trial PIOLLET was examined as the chief witness. Among other things, he stated, having gone into McCOOK's room and received the $400; he returned to his own room, sat down and counted the money, and he said he wept to think that anybody would be, or could be bribed for $400. THADEUS STEVENS said, "Gentlemen of the jury, I have been doubting Mr. PIOLLET's statement heretofore. Here is one part I suppose to be exactly true. He tells you about counting the money in his own room, shedding tears. He admitted that he was not aware of its being Plainfield Bank notes until this point of time. Now, he knew that Plainfield Bank was in bad repute, in fact he supposed it to be utterly worthless. These tears fell not because of the attempt to bribe him—but because he thought they had passed utterly worthless paper upon him. His virtue could not stand an attempt to bribe him with counterfeit money. Now gentlemen of the jury, had he not gotten into a passion over it, had he gone to a broker's and learned that he could have had them changed to gold or silver for from five to seven per cent., he would have pocketed the insult and you would have been saved the trial of McCOOK."

Colonel A. HILANDS was a member of this Bank Committee, was examined in court and knows all the details. The Bank Committee all believed that PIOLLET had been inviting this affair to bribe him.

In regard to 1847 the *Post* states that PIOLLET and Judge KNOX led the Democracy. The Republicans were in the majority in 1847. DAVID WILMOT, member of Congress, had offered the WILMOT proviso in 1846. PIOLLET supposed that the Democratic party of the North at least would run off on that track. He therefore led off by resolutions of instructions in favor of it. These passed the House by a vote of ninety-seven to three. Judge KNOX and most of the other Democrats from the North stood to their integrity and consequently in a few years thereafter abandoned the Democratic party. But PIOLLET, when he found the general Democratic party took the other side—ate his words and resolutions, turned and quarrelled with WILMOT, and from that day to this has been the most obsequious follower of the slave Democracy.

The last three years PIOLLET has pretended to have abandoned the Democratic party and been seeking to lead the Grangers and the Labor Reformers. About the 1st of March he was in a Labor Reform —an anti-monopoly convention at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Harrisburg. His speech was chiefly confined to abuse of both the old parties.

He wanted these people to nominate him for Governor, and then he would force the Democrats to take him.

If he is elected Treasurer the money belonging to the sinking fund will be sunk beyond redemption in the shortest possible time.

DEMOCRATIC INSINCERITY.

The Democratic party has always been a hard-money party. From the days of JACKSON until now it has maintained, dogmatically, a position of hostility to paper money. Its record is uniform, in that respect; all its traditions are in favor of coin as against paper; and all its public men stand committed, by their lifelong utterances and acts, to the doctrine that gold and silver alone constitute lawful money. Even so late as last year, at the Democratic State Convention held in this city, it resolved in favor of hard money and an early return to specie payments. It resisted, in consistency with this Democratic record, the original issue of green backs by the Government; has maintained, persistently, that they were issued without constitutional warrant; and it has, in every possible way, declared its belief that the General Government has not, and never had, the power to issue paper money and make it a legal tender.

This being the uniform record of the party, up to 1874, with what face can it now pretend to take a different view? Nothing has occurred to justify the change of front. The country was suffering more in 1874 than it is in 1875, from the want of currency: yet it persisted, then, in the face of that suffering, in demanding an early return to specie payments, and a contraction sufficiently great to justify the redemption of government paper in coin. It was not, then, the commercial distress of the country which prompted the change, for it adhered to its old doctrine at a time when that distress was at its height.

What, then, drove it into this radical change? A conviction that they had all along been wrong? Certainly not. The motive power was not a change of heart, but the demagogic idea that they could thereby gain some votes for their party. It is not a conversion, but a mere trick to gain some present political capital.

We submit, therefore, to all who take an interest in this view of the question, that a party which has uniformly been opposed to paper money, whose traditions are all against it, and whose convictions are all opposed to it, is not the party to work a radical financial change in opposition to all past history. The conversion is too sudden to be sincere; and men who profess one thing while believing to the contrary, are too insincere and deceptive to be trusted. When the devil got sick he professed an ardent desire to become a monk; but his professions of conversion were never considered worthy of trust.

The Republican party, on the other hand, made the greenback, and has faith in the power of the Government to issue it. If any party can be consistently trusted to stand by the greenback, and its legality, it is the Republican party surely is the one to be relied upon. It has no hostile record to overcome, no traditions of the past to war against; and it, and it alone, can consistently urge the right, the power and the duty of the Government to furnish a uniform, safe and abundant national currency. The Republican party of Pennsylvania and of Allegheny county stand committed to the policy of a currency "adjusted to the growing wants of the business interests of the country," and it is infinitely more deserving of trust to give life to that policy than a party which has been outlling it for half a century.

POOR WALLACE! HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN!

WALLACE is United States Senator, but he has ceased to be a power in his party. He succeeded, upon a count of noses, in getting himself elected, last year, to the Presidency of the State Convention, but immediately afterwards let the Convention slip out of his hands. His candidate for Supreme Judge, Ross, of Montgomery, was ignominiously beaten, and CLYMER, MERKLEY and RANDALL carried off the honors of victory over him.

He took the same man into the Convention at Erie, this year, as his candidate for Governor, and has been again beaten, by the same men. The combination which nominated PERSHING was led by RANDALL, SPEER and the personal enemies of WALLACE, and they have thus twice put the mark of defeat upon the Senator's bosom friend and representative.

But the victory was not confined to this nomination. His candidate for State Treasurer was PLAYFORD, of Fayette. PLAYFORD was his beer-drinking, faithful armor-bearer and valiant supporter; but the anti-WALLACE leaders were too many for him. They picked out the most disreputable candidate before the Convention, a brazen-faced demagogue, as mean as CAREY and as odious as TWEED, one PIOLLET, of Bradford, and nominated him triumphantly over PLAYFORD. So poor a creature was this PIOLLET known to be that the President of the Convention, HENDRICKS B. WRIGHT, an honorable, upright man, became disgusted and tried to adjourn the Convention to prevent his nomination; but rowdyism and disorganization were rampant, and poor WRIGHT was driven back, in captivity, to the chair, and compelled to announce the nomination of a man whom he knew to be unfit, and whom he cannot, in conscience, vote for.

The triumph of the anti-WALLACE men was thus complete. The Senator was betrayed in the house of his friends, and when his enemies had him down they trampled upon him mercilessly. He is, for the present, at least, powerless in his party; and the Bummers, the Alderman McMULLENS, the PIOLLETS, the salary grabbing SPEERS and RANDALLS are the leaders of the party. Decent men like WRIGHT, PURVIANCE and Ross have to pass to the rear, and be crowded out of sight. Office seeking judges and legislative roosters are the men for the hour, and the few decent men still in the Democratic ranks have nothing left to them but to hang their heads in shame and pray, secretly, for the defeat of the Bummers and Communists who have assumed temporary control of their party.

DEMOCRATIC REBELS.

Both of the Democratic State nominees have been, of late years, rebels against Democratic authority. They are both bolters, and both have, within a short period, denounced their party as unworthy of public confidence.

PIOLLET, for the last three years, has been endeavoring to build up a third party in this State, and to that end has freely denounced the Democratic party as unsound, corrupt and totally unfit to live longer. His testimony on that point, from his lifelong connection with it, should be conclusive; but his party may retort upon him that it was brought into disrepute by just such men as he is. His acceptance of a bribe of $400 for his action as a member of the Legislature, and his surrender of the money only when he was led to believe that it was worthless, was one of the vile scandals that brought low the Democratic name.

PERSHING, likewise, is a party renegade. When a portion of the Democrats of Schuylkill county revolted against the nomination of Judge RYAN, simply because he was a Catholic, they found a candidate in PERSHING to run against him; and they elected him, as a bolter, over the regular Democratic nominee. He set his party at defiance, simply to get an office, and consented to the acts of his friends who resisted the party nominee solely because the Catholic Democrats had forced the nomination of RYAN upon the party. It is but two years, we think, since PERSHING consented to occupy this Know-Nothing attitude.

The party now rewards these two rebels by nominating them for the chief offices of the State. In nominating PERSHING it indorses his revolt from the Catholic predominance in Schuylkill county, and notifies the Catholic voters, there as well as elsewhere, that they must take a backseat; and in nominating PIOLLET it confesses and concedes that it is all he has been representing it to be—corrupt, worthless and unfit to live.

The party also confesses, by these nominations, that any Democrat is at liberty to bolt its nominations, whenever he pleases. PIOLLET justifies it and PERSHING indorses it; and the honest, decent Democrats should express their concurrence by bolting from both of them.

JUDGE PERSHING AND THE SCHUYLKILL THUGS.

A great deal of credit is claimed for Judge PERSHING because he sent the Democratic Commissioners of Schuylkill county to jail for misappropriating the public funds. Giving him all that is claimed for him in this respect, the most that can be said for him is that he did his duty. He could not, if he would, have escaped from that responsibility, after the Commissioners were put on trial before him.

But, if he possesses the power to punish guilty County Commissioners, he possesses, also, the power to bring to justice the felons who are disgracing his county by continued acts of lawless violence. Why are *they* not brought before him, tried and sentenced? Why does he hunt down a few helpless commissioners, with none but a few personal friends at their backs, and yet leave the Molly Maguires alone? Is it because the Mollies have political power in their hands? Does he pursue the commissioners with swift vengeance, because he can thereby manufacture political capital for himself, while the bloody murderers roam the county unmolested simply because they are too powerful, politically, to be meddled with?

It is bad enough to be a thief; but it is worse to be a Thug. It is all right to punish guilty county officers; but it is also a public necessity that murderers should be hung. He punishes the one, and asks to be honored for it; but he lets the other alone; shall he be honored for *that*, also?

We accord to Judge PERSHING the credit which is his due, for performing sternly and impartially the duties which the laws impose upon him; but we hold him reponsible, likewise, for the duties which he does *not* perform. He has never yet brought a Molly Maguire to justice; and the spectacle of the County Commissioners in jail will not atone for the murders which go unavenged. When the murderers who have established a reign of terror in Schuylkill county occupy cells beside the Commissioners, and swing from the gallows in expiation of their crimes, we shall believe that certain and impartial justice prevails there, and not *till* then. In the meantime, the disgrace of their escape from punishment belongs as much to JUDGE PERSHING as the credit of sentencing the peculating county officials.

PUTTING A WOLF TO WATCH THE SHEEP.

PIOLLET, the nominee of the Democratic State Convention for State Treasurer, was at one time a member of the State Legislature, and left behind him an intolerably bad odor. We are not able, now, to give the details; but our recollection of the facts is that he was detected either in receiving a bribe or in negotiating for the receipt of one. This was in the days when Bradford county was Democratic, and when bank charters were procured from the Legislature by the direct use of money. PIOLLET, in such a legislative atmosphere as then prevailed, was a representative Democrat, and went with the rest of his party friends in denouncing banks and bank paper, yielding a charter, here and there, whenever the applicants understood how to use the necessary appliances. The misfortune of PIOLLET was that he managed his negotiations badly, and was detected in his bungling operations. He was probably not much worse than his colleagues, but he suffered himself to be found out. He retired from public life, at that time, under the vile stench his want of skill had stirred up, and has not since been heard of; but the Democracy of Bradford have always stuck to him, in spite of his bad record, and now the Democracy of the State have made his acts their own by putting him forward as their representative man.

REFORM AT A DISCOUNT.

Reform is a grand word, but like Liberty, it has been much abused. The Democratic party in this State is very anxious, in words, for State Reform, and is particularly anxious, on paper, to effect a purification of the State Treasury; but in its action it belies its words. It prates about reform and demands honesty in our State offices; and then presents as its candidate for State Treasurer, a man with unclean hands, and with a record which no real friend of Reform need envy. It preaches Reform and practices the reverse by nominating a man so odious that the President of that Convention was driven into an effort to run away from him. When men like HENDRICKS B. WRIGHT refuse to muster under PIOLLET, it is time for all other Democratic friends of decency and honesty to get out of the ranks.

HOW PERSHING GOT WEALTHY.

The article which we publish to-day from the Johnstown *Tribune*, together with one from the Allentown *Chronicle*, are worthy of study. It seems, from the Johnstown paper, that the Democratic candidate for Governor started in life poor, and practiced law in that country (not county) town with an income not exceeding $1,800 a year; and that, on this slim income, he has not only maintained his family, but acquired a personal fortune of $75,000. How he was able, on this light revenue, to acquire so much, is a mystery; but the article from the Allentown *Chronicle* may serve to explain it. Five years in the Legislature may have been a great help to a man who was struggling along on $1,800 a year.

THE recently published report of the Commissioner of Education for the year ending October 12, 1874, contains many interesting and valuable statistics concerning the condition of our colleges and professional schools. The following summary of the general average of attendance of students, number of officers, volumes in libraries, value of endowments, of property, buildings and apparatus of colleges and professional schools, which we take from the Rochester *Democrat*, will be found an interesting study to statisticians and educators:

STATISTICS OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

Whole number of American colleges	323
Whole number of faculty officers	3,108
Whole number of male students in college	25,010
Whole number of female students in college	2,349
Whole number of volumes in libraries	1,939,124
Of 298 colleges which make report.	
Average number of volumes in each of the 289 colleges	6,370
Total amount endowment, in 157 colleges reported	20,232,511
Average amount endowment in each college	136,009
Total amount corporation property in 144 colleges	44,813,876
Average amount corporation property in each college	263,552
Total value grounds, buildings, apparatus, 256 colleges	29,178,080
Average value grounds, buildings, apparatus, in each college	114,008
Total amount productive funds, of 144 colleges	21,960,322
Average amount productive funds of each college	132,512
Total income from productive funds of 153 colleges	1,876,873
Average income from productive funds in each college	12,367
Total receipts from all sources, 196 col.	2,718,506
Average receipts from all sources in each college	14,000
Total number of colleges suspended	12

DEGREES CONFERRED.

Total number of regular degrees conferred by 226 colleges and universities	3,446
Total number of honorary degrees, 226 colleges	457
Total number of all regular degrees conferred	8,563
Total number of all honorary degrees conferred	490

BENEFACTIONS.

Total to colleges	$8,238,141
Total to schools of science	780,656
Total to schools of theology	619,801
Total to schools of medicine	78,500
Grand total, 1873	$11,226,977
Grand total, 1872	9,957,494
Grand total of increase in 1873	$1,269,683

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS—OF SCIENCE.

Schools of science	44
Schools of science not endowed with national land grants	29
Total	73
Total amount, endowment	$8,730,768
Total amount, corporation property	7,454,796
Total value of grounds and buildings	5,190,737
Total income of productive funds	5,455,097
Total receipts, 1873, from all other sources	621,719
Total volumes in libraries	193,015
Total number of students, regular and partial course	6,929
Total number of professors	659
Total number of students	3,838

SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY.

Total number	110
Total volumes in libraries	582,481
Total corporation property	7,766,499
Total value of grounds and buildings	5,190,737
Total amount of productive funds	5,455,097
Total income of productive funds	362,712
Total receipts from all other sources	333,128
Total number of professors	573
Total number of students	3,838

SCHOOLS OF LAW.

Total number of schools	37
Total number of instructors	158
Total number of students	2,173
Total number of volumes in libraries	52,990

SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

Regular	50
Eclectic	3
Homœopathic	8
Dental	11
Pharmaceutic	13
Mixed	—
Total instructors	96
Total students	1,448
Total volumes in libraries	8,681
Total value corporate property	71,971
Total value grounds, buildings, etc	1,133,380
Total amount productive funds	2,223,309
Total amount income from productive funds	199,125
Total amount receipts from all other sources	12,017
	327,642

This showing is in many respects an encouraging one, and it is cheering to know that private benefactions increased over a million and a quarter of dollars during a year of such severe general business and financial depression.

Mr. RUSSELL ERRETT is Clerk of the Senate. He is supposed to be good in figures. We submit the following comparative statement of the contingent expenses of Adam Woolever, Esq., Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, and Russell Errett, Chief Clerk of the Senate, during the session of 1875, as they appear upon the books in the Auditor General's office:

Adam Woolever, Clerk of the House, contingent expenses for 1875:

To amount drawn on warrants	$6,000 00
By amount disbursed	$4,092 33
By amount held for outstanding bills and contingencies	2,907 67
	$6,000 00

Russell Errett, Clerk of the Senate, contingent expenses for 1875:

To amount drawn on warrants	$4,900 00
By amount of disbursements	$3,725 17
By amount held for outstanding bills and contingencies	1,174 83
	$4,900 00

In the Senate there are fifty members. In the House there are two hundred and one members. The cost per Senator under Clerk Errett was $98. The cost per Representative under Clerk Woolever was $29 85. Had Mr. Woolever, Democrat, spent as much per capita as Mr. Errett, Kingster, in the "contingent" line, the expenditures in the House would have reached $19,698. Mr. Woolever, Democrat, therefore saved the State $13,698, which Mr. Errett would clearly have spent had he been in his place. But, of course, Mr. Errett can explain the difference—to his own satisfaction.—*Post.*

The difference is easily explained. The supplies, for both Houses, under the new Constitution are furnished under contract, and are no longer purchased by the clerks, whose expenditures are confined to the contingent expenses that cannot be contracted for. These relate, exclusively, to taking care of the halls of the two houses; and the expense of keeping them comfortable, clean, and in order do not depend upon the number of members in each. The hall of the Senate is as large as the hall of the House; each hall occupies one-half of the main building, and one-half of the committee rooms and rooms in the basement are assigned to each House. The clerk of the Senate has therefore one-half of the Capitol building to take care of, and the clerk of the House the other half; and the fact that the Clerk of the Senate has, according to the *Post's* own showing, taken care of his half at a cheaper rate than the Clerk of the House has taken care of his, redounds to the credit rather than discredit of the former.

If, now, the *Post* will hunt up the amount of the bills paid by Dr. SHURLOCK, the retiring Clerk of the House, and will add that amount to Mr. WOOLEVER'S expenditures it will get a better point of comparison. The Clerk of the Senate held over, and his accounts include parts of two years' expenses; the Clerk of the House came in only in January last, and the retiring Clerk settled the bills incurred prior to the meeting of the Legislature. It is but fair to add his bills to those paid by Mr. WOOLEVER.

The *Post* will find that there is no capital to be made out of these figures. The Clerk of the Senate, for one, is not afraid of the strictest scrutiny into the expenditures made under his direction.

THE New Orleans *Republican* thus outlines the Southern Democratic policy for the Presidential campaign next year:

"At the North it is a profession of good will toward the Southern soldiers, and a pious prayer that at the Centennial celebration all differences will be forgotten, and, under a Democratic administration, all will be harmonious and happy. The reign of the revolver at one end of the Union, and the peace of a Quaker meeting at the other! Mercy and peace kissing each other in one place, and men flying from their own country, and terror-stricken negroes embracing the feet of their armed and infuriated enemies in the other. Such is the transparency with which the campaign of 1876 will open."

It has already opened; the bogus Georgia negro insurrection scare, and the bloody massacre of colored citizens in Mississippi, being integral parts of the plan. According to the Democratic Atlanta *Herald*, Senator GORDON, who has been making a number of speeches for LAMAR, in Mississippi, the other day assured a reporter of that paper that the Democrats would carry that State at the coming election. Here are his words:

"I believe it to be absolutely certain that whenever the white people of a State make up their minds to carry the elections they can do it, no matter what the negro majority is."

When it is considered that the colored vote of Mississippi is much heavier than the white vote, and that the negroes of that State, almost to a man, belong to the Republican party, the violent menace which lurks in the statement above quoted assumes a terrible significance. It means wholesale intimidation, violence and murder.

THERE is a perceptible difference between the two platforms in this State upon the Currency question, but the difference is all in favor of the view taken by our friends. The Republican platform is brief, terse and pointed; and inasmuch as the Democrats will try to make it appear that our party occupies other and different ground, we reproduce it:

Eighth. Free banking, a safe and uniform national currency *adjusted to the growing wants of the business interests of the country*, and a steady reduction of the national debt.

The necessity for brevity and terseness in such a platform, prevented any enlargement upon the general principle here set forth; but the Republicans of Allegheny county have interpreted this part of the platform, and put its general declaration into a practical and specific shape, as follows:

Resolved, That we indorse the declaration of our State platform in favor of a national currency, adjusted to the growing wants of the business interests of the country; and, that we protest against any efforts at contraction, or attempts to force resumption at an arbitrary date as hindrances to that growth of confidence which must precede a return to national prosperity. We therefore urge upon the next Congress the duty of repealing that section of the act of last Congress providing for a resumption, leaving to the unimpeded energies of the country the task of working out its deliverance from the present depression.

That is where the Republicans of Allegheny county and of Pennsylvania stand; and it is a far better platform, in all respects, than that adopted by the Erie Convention.

THE proceedings of the Democratic State Convention remind one forcibly of the days when Fishing Creek Confederacies flourished, and the Copperheads were in arms all over the State to resist the draft. PIOLLET was one of the chief organizers of the Fishing Creek Confederacy, and so lavished his ingenuity in devising schemes to prevent the Government from carrying on the war.

PERSHING, at the same time, was giving the conspirators all the aid and comfort he could in the Legislature. He served in the House of Representatives from 1861 to 1865, and in every case voted steadily with the anti-war Democracy. In one of his speeches, which is published in the *Legislative Record*, he especially glories in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 as the foundation of Democracy. He declared the doctrine of States Rights to be the corner-stone of the Democratic faith, well knowing that that doctrine had plunged the country into a bloody and expensive war. He believed in the right of the Southern States to secede, and he denied the right of the Government to coerce them into obedience. He held, and he holds now, to the rebel doctrine of States Rights, in all its applications, and his sympathies, in the national struggle, were all with the men in grey.

MR. PERSHING, the Democratic nominee for Governor, is a Bourbon of the first water. His legislative record, during the war, showed where his heart was, in the supreme hour of the national agony. He never uttered a word nor gave a vote that was indicative of sympathy with the cause of the Nation, and, if there was a loyal breath in his body, it was choked in the process of respiration. He was an obstructive, in his own puny way, and while HARTRANFT was nobly battling for the right, in front, PERSHING was firing his poisoned arrows in the rear. He won no honors, as a legislator; and while it is conceded that he maintained his integrity, as a man, he manifested none of that ability which lifts the statesman out of the common rut. He was a bitter partisan, and stood by his party, right or wrong. His record is without a single instance of personal independence, and he has never yet once shown his superiority to his partisan surroundings. He makes a tolerable county judge, but is without marked ability of any kind; and he has no claims, therefore, to the place to which he has been named. The present occupant of the Governor's chair is his superior in every respect, and should be preferred before him without a moment's hesitation on the part of any one.

OVATIONS do not always ovate, it seems. A "citizen's demonstration" was arranged at Pottsville for last Saturday evening, to congratulate Judge PERSHING upon his nomination as the Democratic candidate for Governor. The usual "outpouring of the masses" was called for, but, according to the account of the proceedings given by the special correspondent of the New York *Times*, if the result is to be accepted as a test of the popular enthusiasm at the Judge's home over the action at Erie, it can scarcely inspire the Democracy with a flattering hope. Out of a population of fifteen thousand, about two hundred men and boys, marshaled by the most ardent of the local Democratic politicians, and headed by a band of music, marched in disorderly procession to Judge PERSHING'S residence. The nominee came out and made a three minute speech, followed by some rambling remarks by another speaker, the entire proceedings hardly occupying an hour, when the gathering listlessly dispersed, the band returned down town, and the demonstration was over, leaving behind it, says the correspondent, "an unpleasant effect of an initiatory fizzle." And a fizzle it will be to the end.

WALKER, the President of the Alabama State Constitutional Convention, was formerly JEFF. DAVIS' Secretary of War; and after the fall of Sumter he predicted that the rebel flag would float over the capitol at Washington within ninety days. The first sentence of his speech on taking the chair embraced a lie. He said:

"The Constitution framed by our fathers in 1819 was made for a new State, and under it our people grew into a great Commonwealth. The war came, and the sacred edifice, built with such care amid the primeval forests of the Mississippi territory, was dismantled and razed to the ground by alien hands, in a spirit of ruthless iconoclasm."

The Constitution of 1819 was set aside by the Secession Convention of 1861, and a new one was imposed on the people without being submitted to them for ratification. WALKER is a deliberate falsifier, but that doesn't unit him for the Presidency of a Bourbon Convention.

SCHUYLKILL county, the home of PERSHING, is separated from Bradford county, the home of PIOLLET, by only two counties, Luzerne and Wyoming. The two Democratic candidates, therefore, are within a short distance of each other. They are from the northeastern part of the State. The east and the west, the south and the center of the State are all ignored, upon this ticket, and their claims as utterly disregarded as were the claims of decency and manhood. When a decent, honest legislator like PLAYFORD is passed by for a rooster like PIOLLET, the claims of locality could not, of course, be considered. It is of much more importance to conciliate the murderous Mollie Maguires, who go about slaughtering whomsoever they choose in PERSHING'S bailiwick, than it is to consider the claims of the various sections of the State to a place on the ticket.

THE New York *Herald* is discerning enough to see, and frank enough to confess, that the Clinton massacre in Mississippi was a Democratic act, and that all the pretentious speeches made by GORDON and LAMAR in favor of conciliation and fraternity amount to nothing, when weighed against such a slaughter as this. It says:

"But when, on the same Monday, Senator Gordon denounces "carpet baggers" at Holly Springs, and some of his fellow Democrats break up a negro meeting at Clinton and 'go out gunning after black men,' do they really fancy themselves taking the best means to conciliate their opponents and